Chapter 1: Superfund Program Activities and Resources

The goal of the Superfund program is to clean up uncontrolled hazardous waste sites that pose unacceptable risks to human health and environment in a manner that restores these sites to uses appropriate for nearby communities. The program was authorized under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980. The key program functions involved in achieving this goal are response, enforcement, research, and management and support. Below is a discussion of each of these functions (organized by EPA organization) followed by a discussion of resources devoted to each of these functions for FY 1999 and FY 2003.

Response Activities

Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response

As the national program manager (NPM), OSWER is responsible for developing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the national policies and regulations for cleaning up uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. In conjunction with the EPA Regions, states, tribes, and other federal agencies, OSWER develops the policies, procedures and methodologies for: (1) assessing sites to determine whether they meet the criteria for federal Superfund response actions; (2) preventing, minimizing, or mitigating significant threats at Superfund sites through removal actions; (3) generating accurate risk assessment and cost performance data critical to providing the technical foundation for decisions made in environmental cleanup programs; (4) identifying and marketing cost-effective site assessment, monitoring, and cleanup technologies; and (5) identifying Superfund cleanup research needs. OSWER is also responsible for managing the contract laboratory program (CLP), which provides the Regions with sampling and analytical capability for all phases of the program, and for collecting and managing key program information through the Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation and Liability Information System to monitor and evaluate program progress.

OSWER is the designated program lead responsible for ensuring that EPA as a whole is prepared to respond to nationally significant events such as those which occurred on 9/11, or the chemical and biological contamination on Capitol Hill. OSWER coordinates the Agency's response to national emergencies; serves as the Agency's focal point for coordinating internal activities; represents EPA with interagency organizations, committees, and workgroups to coordinate federal activities; and ensures that EPA's

programs and activities are consistent with the Department of Homeland Security's national strategy.

The Regions with their state partners are responsible for cleaning up uncontrolled hazardous waste sites, through either removal or remedial actions. Removal actions are taken at sites when there is an immediate threat to human health and the environment, or when removal actions would be the most cost-effective approach to address a particular site. Remedial actions, conversely, occur at sites where removal actions have already occurred, or where a longer term risk to human health and the environment exists. Remedial cleanup activities take much longer and occur at sites that have been placed on the Agency's National Priorities List (NPL). Cleanup can be performed either by the Agency using Superfund resources (EPA personnel, contractors, states or other federal agencies) or by potentially responsible parties (PRPs). In the latter case, EPA oversees the cleanup of the site and is reimbursed for all of its work.

The Regions, in conjunction with their state partners, are responsible for identifying potential uncontrolled hazardous waste sites; conducting a preliminary investigation to determine the risks posed by sites and whether the sites score high enough to be potentially placed on the NPL; and, in conjunction with EPA headquarters and the appropriate state, determining if the sites will be placed on the NPL for subsequent remedial action. In addition, the Regions identify parties potentially responsible for creating the uncontrolled sites and seek to have them perform all cleanup work necessary at the site.

Once a site is on the NPL, either EPA or a PRP is responsible for conducting a detailed remedial investigation (RI) and subsequent feasibility study (FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination, and to identify possible cleanup options that would address the risks posed by the site. Following this, a decision is made and documented in a record of decision (ROD). The ROD summarizes the results of the investigation and describes how the site will be cleaned up. The process of remedy selection includes robust community involvement, so that those most affected by the site can have a significant role in choosing the solution.

After a remedy is selected, a design is completed, and actual construction to clean up the site finally occurs. The time it takes from final listing on the NPL to construction completion is about eight years, although this can vary considerably based on the site's complexity.

This cleanup effort is under the direction of a remedial project manager (RPM), with assistance from other individuals with specialties in risk assessment, hydrogeology, sampling and analysis, and enforcement. Construction of the selected remedy is conducted by qualified private-sector firms under contract with the Agency, or through interagency agreements with other federal agencies, such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. In a few instances the work has been done by the state where the site is located, in which case EPA awards a grant to the state to fund the project.

EPA Regional Laboratories

The EPA regional laboratories also play an important role in supporting the Superfund program by conducting special sampling and analyses at removal or remedial sites, as well as developing the analytical methodologies to be used to take special samples or analyze special samples taken at sites. The laboratories also often manage the samples for the CLP and perform the quality assurance and quality control tasks necessary for this program.

Federal Facilities Response Program

Several federal facilities across the nation are contaminated with hazardous waste, military munitions, radioactive waste, fuels, and a variety of other toxic contaminants. These facilities include many different types of sites, such as formerly used defense sites; active, closing, and closed installations; abandoned mines; nuclear weapons production facilities; fuel distribution areas; and landfills. In many cases, federal facilities face unique challenges with types of contamination (e.g., radiation, military munitions); the size of the facility (e.g., the Department of Energy's Hanford facility spans more than 500 square miles—the size of Rhode Island); and the complexities of environmental issues related to reuse (e.g., base closure).

OSWER works with the Department of Defense (DOD), the Department of Energy (DOE), other federal agencies, states, tribes, and the public to find protective, creative, and cost-effective cleanup solutions, while encouraging restoration and property reuse. The Federal Facilities program provides technical and regulatory oversight at federal sites to ensure protection of human health, effective program implementation, and meaningful public involvement. The Agency encourages citizen involvement by working with DOD to establish Restoration Advisory Boards and with DOE to establish Site-Specific Advisory Boards.

Office of Air and Radiation

OAR provides enhanced expertise, field support, and site-specific analyses to the Regions, particularly with respect to issues associated with radiation at sites across the country. Another important area is OAR's support for the Agency's emergency response and counterterrorism activities, acting as the lead office for the Radiological Emergency Response Team (a special team under the National Contingency Plan), providing technical support for emergency response at radiologically contaminated removal sites, and sponsoring training exercises and events, such as the annual On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) Readiness Conference.

Other Federal Agencies

Several federal agencies provide support to the Superfund response program.

U.S. Coast Guard—Through its Captain of the Port network, the USCG provides OSCs in coastal areas and in that capacity leads the federal response to oil spills and releases of hazardous materials. The USCG Strike Teams, which operate out of three locations nationally, support both EPA OSCs in inland emergencies and USCG OSCs in coastal responses. The Strike Teams are composed of highly trained personnel available 24/7 who, in addition to emergency response, can support EPA with training, health, and safety advice and on-scene monitoring at Superfund removal actions. At oil spills they can also assist with investigating spill reports, identifying PRPs, and documenting actions for cost recovery.

Department of the Interior—Several bureaus within DOI assist the Agency in carrying out its Superfund program. The Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service assist EPA on technical issues associated with the impacts of Superfund sites on natural resources. The Bureau of Reclamation serves a role similar to that of the Corps of Engineers in managing construction, and the U.S. Geological Survey often provides technical assistance on groundwater issues. As a natural resource trustee, DOI also has an independent role in calculating the value of natural resource damages and seeking to recoup those claims. The Department also coordinates with Regional Response Teams (RRTs), particularly on major oil spills.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—NOAA, which is also a natural resource trustee, addresses coastal resource issues, particularly sediment chemistry and toxicity in coastal ecosystems. NOAA also provides support to RRTs and states in the areas of contingency planning, preparedness evaluation, and training.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (now part of the Department of Homeland Security)—FEMA manages and coordinates training programs for state and local governments and participates on the National Response Teams (NRTs) and RRTs. FEMA also works closely with OSCs during floods and other natural disasters, and supports the National Contingency Plan (NCP) and national response system through preparedness exercises.

Department of Labor—DOL's Occupational Safety and Health Administration assists the NRTs and RRTs, and supports enforcement efforts on issues associated with worker health and safety for both removal and remedial actions.

Enforcement Activities

Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance

OECA is responsible for developing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the national policies and procedures for maximizing the number of Superfund cleanups conducted by PRPs. The objective of OECA's efforts is to ensure that in getting responsible parties to clean up sites the enforcement program is fair. Almost the entire enforcement program is implemented by the EPA Regions under OECA's guidance and policy.

The Superfund program's focus on "enforcement first"—finding and entering into consent order agreements with PRPs to fund both studies and cleanups at sites where they contributed to the contamination—has proven critical to accomplishing the program's overall mission: cleaning up contaminated sites. In recent years, EPA has successfully encouraged or compelled PRPs to fund or undertake cleanup at more than 70 percent of new cleanup work at nonfederal facility sites. The enforcement program also recoups from responsible parties monies spent by the Agency on cleanup activities. By leveraging private resources, the Superfund program is able to direct its limited response budget toward high-priority orphan sites (sites with no viable PRPs). EPA also enters into Federal Facility Agreements to encourage and oversee progress at federally owned sites.

Department of Justice

DOJ also plays an important role in supporting the Agency's Superfund enforcement activities by litigating and settling cleanup agreements and cost recovery cases in support of OECA and OSWER activities. DOJ also defends EPA against citizen suits, pre-enforcement review cases, reimbursement claims, and challenges to EPA administrative civil decisions.

Appendix C provides a summary of major response and enforcement accomplishments.

Research Activities

Office of Research and Development

ORD conducts both site-specific and national research and development activities. More specifically, ORD supports the Superfund program by providing analytical tools, techniques, and technologies to assess risks to health and the environment from uncontrolled hazardous waste sites, and by developing technologies for cost-effective characterization and remediation. Superfund long-term research focuses on five program areas: (1) reducing uncertainties associated with soil and groundwater sampling and analysis; (2) reducing the time and cost associated with site characterization and site remediation activities; (3) evaluating the magnitude of the risks posed by contaminants to human health and ecosystems, as well as the contributions of multiple exposure pathways, the bioavailability of adsorbed contaminants and treatment residuals, and the toxicological properties of contaminant mixtures; (4) developing and demonstrating more effective and less costly remediation technologies involving complex sites and hard-to-treat wastes; and (5) generating accurate risk assessment and cost-performance data critical to providing the technical foundation for decisions made in environmental cleanup programs.

The ORD laboratories provide direct technical support to regional staff working on Superfund sites in a number of ways. At the staff's request, ORD assists in evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of potential cleanup technologies, reviewing cleanup plans, supporting the Regions in characterizing the nature and extent of multimedia site

contamination, and developing quick-turn-around methodologies to assess potential risks at sites. ORD also conducts national seminars on particular issues of concern, such as contaminated groundwater and contaminated sediments, and provides technical support materials to the Regions on particular subjects. In addition, ORD research scientists are on call 24/7 to respond to questions from regional staff and other key stakeholders.

Management and Support Activities

Several EPA offices in headquarters and the Regions support the Superfund program in such areas as budget, financial management, contracts management, grants administration, human resources, legal counsel, information management, and facilities management.

Office of Administration and Resources Management

OARM is responsible for providing the management and support services necessary for all other EPA offices to operate efficiently and effectively. Headquarters and regional offices support the Superfund program by hiring and training Superfund staff and ensuring they work in a healthy, safe, and secure environment. OARM headquarters develops and implements the contracts, grants, and interagency policies and procedures necessary to support the program. The Regions and headquarters award and assist in the monitoring and closeout of grants and interagency agreements. Headquarters and regional contracting officers work closely with the Superfund program to plan and procure contractual support for the removal, remedial, and enforcement programs. Headquarters also develops and implements the necessary financial systems to monitor contract, grant, and interagency agreement obligations and expenditures.

Facilities operations include rent paid to the General Services Administration and others; use of space; preventive maintenance of existing space; security and property management; printing services; postage and mail services; transportation services; Agency recycling; and health, safety, and environmental compliance activities, including medical monitoring, audits, and training.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer

OCFO manages Superfund budget formulation, justification, and execution, as well as financial cost recovery. Headquarters and the Regions provide the Superfund program with the day-to-day services that other programs receive. However, in addition, the Regions support the financial requirements that are unique to the Superfund program. Working with the Cincinnati Financial Management Office, the Regions establish, monitor, manage, and close out special accounts (funds that the Regions have negotiated as part of consent decrees from PRPs for site-specific work). The Regions also work with their program counterparts to collect and obligate funds on remedial actions from the states as part of the Superfund State Contracts. OCFO also manages oversight billings for Superfund site cleanups (the cost of overseeing PRPs' cleanup activities) and refers oversight debts to the Department of Justice when the Agency is not paid.

OCFO works to maintain the strongest budget possible for the program, maximize returns to the Trust Fund, account accurately for Superfund resources, and associate program costs and results in meaningful ways to communicate Superfund's effectiveness and efficiencies to the public.
OCFO systems (financial management, payroll, etc.) converge in a data warehouse that provides Superfund managers with timely, easily accessed reports about program costs to support their day-to-day decision making.

OCFO senior managers and staff also invest considerable time and effort providing information about Superfund resource management to oversight organizations, including the General Accounting Office and the Office of the Inspector General. These activities, as a whole, relieve OSWER and OECA of many time- and labor-intensive administrative tasks, thus enabling the program to concentrate on programmatic work.

Office of Environmental Information

Established in FY 2000, OEI ensures that accurate, timely, and usable environmental information is made available to program and regional offices within EPA, as well as states, tribes, industry, and others responsible for protecting human health and the environment. OEI headquarters and regional staff support the Superfund program by providing telecommunications services, such as Local Area Network services, network and application server administration, Internet and Intranet web access operations and maintenance, and secure system administration. OEI works with the rest of the Agency to ensure that system standards are in place.

Office of the General Counsel

OGC supports both headquarters and regional offices by ensuring that national policies and individual site decisions are consistent with both the intent of the Superfund statute and associated regulations promulgated in the NCP.

Office of the Inspector General

OIG is responsible for conducting audits and investigations of Superfund administrative and financial activities to ensure that the program is delivered effectively, efficiently, and economically and is in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. OIG audits and investigations assist the Agency in identifying areas of potential risk and necessary improvements that can significantly contribute to EPA's fulfilling its complex mission.

OIG also investigates alleged fraud, waste, abuse, or other illegal activities by EPA employees, contractors, and grantees. Investigations may result in referrals for criminal prosecution and civil actions; indictments and convictions; fines, restitutions, and civil recoveries; suspensions, debarments, and other administrative actions; identification of systemic vulnerabilities and improvements in programs and operations; and savings or

economic benefits. Fraud awareness briefings are held to increase the awareness of integrity issues throughout the Agency.

Program Resources

Table 1 provides a summary of Agency resources devoted to Superfund activities by function for FY 1999 and FY 2003; all numbers are from the Agency's enacted operating plan. As seen, $1.27 billion and 3,458 work years (FTE) were allocated to Superfund activities in FY 2003. This represents a decrease of $234 million and 281 FTE from FY 1999 resource levels, or decreases of 15.6% in total dollars and 7.5% in FTE, respectively. Because some of this change was a result of the Brownfields Program being funded out of other EPA appropriations in FY 2003, the actual decreases to the Superfund program were $143.9 million (10.2% reduction) and 208.3 FTE (5.7% reduction).

Within these overall resource levels, the following changes occurred between FY 1999 and FY 2003:

- The response function consists of two offices -- the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) and the Office of Air and Radiation (OAR).

  -- OSWER (both headquarters and the Regions) decreased by 11.1% percent in total dollars and 3.7% in FTE.
  --OAR decreased by 4.3% in total dollars; OAR's FTE increased by 3 or 25%.
  --These numbers exclude resources allocated to other federal agencies, the Brownfields program, Base Restoration and Closure, and Homeland Security.

- The enforcement function consists of the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance. OECA (both headquarters and the Regions) decreased by 1.9% in total dollars and 3.1% in FTE.
  --These also excluded resources devoted to homeland security, the Brownfields program, and funding for the Department of Justice.

- The management and support function consists of six offices – the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), the Office of Environmental Information (OEI), the Office of General Counsel (OGC), the Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Policy, Economics and Innovation (OPEI). The total function increased by 8.5% in total dollars and decreased by 19.5% in FTE. Since this function is composed of multiple offices, it is best to look at the changes in the individual offices – which only can be accomplished by examining the changes between FY 2000 (when the Office of Environmental Information (OEI) was established) and FY 2003. For more detailed resource charts that include FY 2000 funding, see Appendices D, E and F.

--OARM's total dollars have increased by $6.6 million from FY 2000 to FY 2003 or 8.5%. However, part of this increase is due to the rent increase of $2.8 million over this same time period. OARM's FTE decreased by 2.5%.
--From FY 2000 through FY 2003, OEI's Superfund total dollars have increased by $4.6 million, or 32.1%, while FTE decreased by 2.4%.
--The Office of the Chief Financial Officer's total funding has increased by $3.2 million, or 12.6%, from FY 2000 through FY 2003, while FTE decreased by 3.5%.
--These reductions do not include funding for the Office of the Administrator and the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation. These offices did not receive Superfund resources after FY 2000.
-- These numbers excluded resources allocated for the Brownfields program.

- The Superfund program's research function decreased by 9.8% percent in total dollars and 14.5% in FTE. (The Office of Research and Development receive resources for their Superfund work in the Science and Technology appropriation).
  --This excludes resources devoted to homeland security.

- The Office of the Inspector General's total funding increased by 17.6% and its FTE decreased by 4.9% from FY 1999 to FY 2003. (The Office of the Inspector General receive their resources in the Inspector General appropriation).

A more detailed summary of Agency resources devoted to the Superfund program can be found in Appendices D, E and F. Appendix D summarizes Superfund resources by national program manager (NPM). NPM includes resources managed by both headquarters and regional organizations. Appendix E summarizes Superfund resources managed by EPA Headquarters organizations while Appendix F provides a summary of Superfund resources managed by the EPA Regions. Each of the tables found in these appendices provide detailed FTE and dollar resources data, including information on payroll, travel and contracts.

Table 1: Superfund Program Resources (FTE and Total Dollars)*
FY 1999 and FY 2003

	FY 1999 OP Plan				FY 2003 Op Plan					
Function/Organization	**FTE**	**$Total**	**FTE (% of Total)**	**$ (% of Total)**	**FTE**	**$Total**	**FTE (% of total)**	**$ (% of Total)**	**% FTE Change FY99-FY03**	**% $ total Change FY99-FY03**
RESPONSE										
OSWER Hdqtrs	228.9	$ 140.00	6.1%	9.3%	219.8	$ 121.20	6.4%	9.6%	-4.0%	-13.4%
Regions	1287.3	$ 772.90	34.4%	51.6%	1239.8	$ 690.40	35.8%	54.6%	-3.7%	-10.7%
Sub-Total	1516.2	$ 912.90	40.5%	60.9%	1459.6	$ 811.60	42.2%	64.2%	-3.7%	-11.1%
Homeland Security										
Hdqtrs			0.0%	0.0%	22.0	$ 22.20	0.6%	1.8%		
Regions			0.0%	0.0%	33.0	$ 15.80	1.0%	1.2%		
Sub-total			0.0%	0.0%	55.0	$ 38.00	1.6%	3.0%		
Brownfields										
Hdqtrs	17.4	$ 30.30	0.5%	2.0%						
Regions	56.9	$ 59.70	1.5%	4.0%						
Sub-total	74.3	$ 90.00	2.0%	6.0%						
Other Federal Agencies										
DOI		$ 1.00		0.1%		$ 1.00		0.1%		0.0%
FEMA		$ 1.10		0.1%		$ 1.10		0.1%		0.0%
USCG		$ 4.80		0.3%		$ 5.50		0.4%		14.6%
NOAA		$ 2.40		0.2%		$ 2.40		0.2%		0.0%
OSHA		$ 0.70		0.0%		$ 0.70		0.1%		0.0%
NIEHS		$ 60.00		4.0%				0.0%		-100.0%
ATSDR		$ 76.00		5.1%				0.0%		-100.0%
Sub-Total		$ 146.00		9.7%		$ 10.70		0.8%		-92.7%
Base Restoration & Closure	143.0				77.5					
OAR	12.0	$ 2.30	0.3%	0.2%	15.0	$ 2.20	0.4%	0.2%	25.0%	-4.3%
TOTAL RESPONSE	1745.5	$ 1,151.20	46.7%	76.8%	1607.1	$ 862.50	46.5%	68.2%	-7.9%	-25.1%
ENFORCEMENT										
OECA Hdqtrs	199.3	$ 32.50	5.3%	2.2%	197.8	$ 35.60	5.7%	2.8%	-0.8%	9.5%
Regions	959.3	$ 112.20	25.7%	7.5%	925.3	$ 106.40	26.8%	8.4%	-3.5%	-5.2%
Sub-Total	1158.6	$ 144.70	31.0%	9.7%	1123.1	$ 142.00	32.5%	11.2%	-3.1%	-1.9%
Homeland Security										
Hdqrtrs			0.0%	0.0%	6.0	$ 0.80	0.2%	0.1%		
Regions			0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%		
Sub-Total			0.0%	0.0%	6.0	$ 0.80	0.2%	0.1%		
Brownfields										
Hdqtrs										
Regions	5.8	$ 0.40	0.2%	0.0%						
Sub-Total	5.8	$ 0.40	0.2%	0.0%						
DOJ Transfer		$ 29.00	0.0%	1.9%		$ 28.00	0.0%	2.2%		-3.4%
Total ENFORCEMENT	1164.4	$ 174.10	31.1%	11.6%	1129.1	$ 170.80	32.6%	13.5%	-3.0%	-1.9%
MANAGEMENT & SPT										
OARM										
OARM Hdqtrs	115.6	$ 57.50	3.1%	3.8%	105.9	$ 62.80	3.1%	5.0%	-8.4%	9.2%
Regions	197.3	$ 31.20	5.3%	2.1%	124.5	$ 21.80	3.6%	1.7%	-36.9%	-30.1%
Sub-total	312.9	$ 88.70	8.4%	5.9%	230.4	$ 84.60	6.7%	6.7%	-26.4%	-4.6%
Brownfields										
Regions	1.3	$ 0.10								
Total OARM	314.2	$ 88.80	8.4%	5.9%	230.4	$ 84.60	6.7%	6.7%	-26.7%	-4.7%
OEI										
OEI Hdqtrs			0.0%	0.0%	4.5	$ 8.80	0.1%	0.7%		
Regions			0.0%	0.0%	27.7	$ 10.20	0.8%	0.8%		
Total OEI			0.0%	0.0%	32.2	$ 19.00	0.9%	1.5%		

	FY 1999 OP Plan				FY 2003 Op Plan					
Function/Organization	**FTE**	**$Total**	**FTE (% of Total)**	**$ (% of Total)**	**FTE**	**$Total**	**FTE (% of total)**	**$ (% of Total)**	**% FTE Change FY99-FY03**	**% $ total Change FY99-FY03**
OCFO										
OCFO Hdqtrs	84.7	$ 14.80	2.3%	1.0%	76.9	$ 14.10	2.2%	1.1%	-9.2%	-4.7%
Regions	158.3	$ 10.50	4.2%	0.7%	144.1	$ 14.40	4.2%	1.1%	-9.0%	37.1%
Sub-total	243.0	$ 25.30	6.5%	1.7%	221.0	$ 28.50	6.4%	2.3%		
Brownfields										
Regions	0.8	$ 0.10	0.0%	0.0%						
Total OCFO	243.8	$ 25.40	6.5%	1.7%	221.0	$ 28.50	6.4%	2.3%	-9.4%	12.2%
OGC										
OGC Hdqtrs	8.2	$ 1.30	0.2%	0.1%	4.4	$ 0.80	0.1%	0.1%		
Regions	21.1	$ 1.90	0.6%	0.1%			0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%
Sub-total	29.3	$ 3.20	0.8%	0.2%	4.4	$ 0.80	0.1%	0.1%		
Brownfields										
Regions	1.1	$ 0.10	0.0%	0.0%						
Total OGC	30.4	$ 3.30	0.8%	0.2%	4.4	$ 0.80	0.1%	0.1%	-85.5%	-75.8%
OA										
OA Hdqtrs	11.8	$ 1.00								
Regions		$ 3.10								
Total OA	11.8	$ 4.10								
OPPE										
Brownfields	5.9	$ 0.90	0.2%	0.1%						
TOTAL OPPE	5.9	$ 0.90	0.2%	0.1%						
TOTAL M&S	606.1	$ 122.50	16.2%	8.2%	488.0	$ 132.90	14.1%	10.5%	-19.5%	8.5%
OIG	99.0	$ 10.80	2.6%	0.7%	94.1	$ 12.70	2.7%	1.0%	-4.9%	17.6%
ORD	124.9	$ 39.80	3.3%	2.7%	106.8	$ 35.90	3.1%	2.8%	-14.5%	-9.8%
Homeland Security			0.0%	0.0%	33.2	$ 49.70	1.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Research	124.9	$ 39.80	3.3%	2.7%	140.0	$ 85.60	4.0%	6.8%	12.1%	115.1%
Grand Total	3739.9	$ 1,498.40	100.0%	100.0%	3458.3	$ 1,264.50	100.0%	100.0%	-7.5%	-15.6%
Grand Total (w/o BRAC)	3596.9	$ 1,498.40			3380.8	$ 1,264.50			-6.0%	-15.6%

*Total dollars do not include carryover from previous year

** Numbers may not add due to rounding

RENT was $34.3 million in FY 1999 and $42.7 million in FY 2003